The M'Kean County Miner.

$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield
Smethport, Pa.

RACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Startwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. RACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanSooy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive money for me, also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in my absence, of the Estate, in McKean County. If
Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec 24, 1873

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
S. W. SARTWELL. S. R. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully bottled and shipped.

C. V. GILLIS.
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSEPH DAVIS. G. M. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

F. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Proprietor of the Mansion House.)
OLEAN HOUSE,
Union Street, convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING & GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it as superior at less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SAGE.

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the D., N. Y. & P., and McK. and B. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.
☞ A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the ... & Buffalo, and the D., N. Y. & Philadelphi
PEABODY HO... E,
Corner of Locust and Ninth St...
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and carriages in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. Waters, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty ye..., and present proprietor, has leased the House for a term of years, and has nearly refitted and furnished it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class House, and has accommodation for 600 guests. Terms—only $3 per day. No Bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.
A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.
This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES. IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.
THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED, AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $20 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
White Sewing Machine Co.,
356 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. } CLEVELAND, O.

Something About Steel.

Steel is only iron hardened by carbon. There are various kinds of steel, and each is treated by a different process, or exposed to different degrees of heat for the particular purpose. There is but little difference between pot metal (cast iron) and steel. Formerly steel was made by laying the choicest bars of iron in a furnace, then a layer of charcoal, then bars of iron, and so on until the furnace was filled. Then keep it in this position for several days at a red heat. In this situation the carbon enters and combines with the metal. During the whole process the atmosphere must be excluded. This makes what is generally known as English blister steel.

But a man by the name of Bessemer has invented an easy process which has created a revolution in the process of making, and the price of steel. By this process much of the steel now used is made, and especially steel rails for railroads. The exact process by which this is done is a patent, but it is understood that it is done by exposing the molten iron in a reverberatory furnace to a strong current of air. Another way is to melt it in an egg shaped furnace lined with fire clay. In any and all cases the quality of the steel depends upon the amount and condition of the carbon which combines with the metal and also there has to be great care as to the degrees of heat to which it is exposed. Steel can be hardened so as to cut or scratch glass, by heating intensely, and then suddenly plunging it into water. To make it soft it must be heated and allowed to cool slowly. If you go into a blacksmith shop, you will see the man at the anvil, when tempering tools, watch his heat and the color of the article he is tempering. When he gets it exactly the color to suit him, he plunges it suddenly in water, then looks again at the color. This is the science of the trade.

But the tempering of fine instruments requires great care and precision. The implements are made and polished before they receive the final tempering. If it be lancets, razors, etc., it is heated to 430 to 450 degrees Fahrenheit. If penknives and fine cutlery, it is heated to 470 degrees; if for shears to cut iron, and cold chisels, to 490; if for cutlery, to 520; if for watch springs, swords, saws, etc., requiring elasticity as well as temper, it has to be heated to 570 degrees. The practiced eye of the true smith detects the exact degree of heat by the color of the metal.

But all these tempers depend upon the amount and condition of the carbon which combines with the metal. Then what is carbon? This is about as hard to answer as to describe what electricity is. Carbon is an element widely diffused throughout the entire domain of nature. It is in a solid body as the diamond. It is almost pure in charcoal and some stone coals. It is present in water, atmosphere and all organic matter—animal and vegetable. Combined with oxygen it forms carbonic acid. So we can better tell our readers where it is found, and what combinations it forms, and the office it performs in the various combinations, than we can tell what it is.

Lines to a Skeleton.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full,
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor love, nor joy, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath that moldering canopy
Once shown the bright and busy eye,
But start not at the dismal void;
If social love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars are numbered nor needs its light.

The ready, swift and tuneful tongue,
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's praise it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did those fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourners brought,
The hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the halls of ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble shed,
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' ways shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

MINNIE MAY'S FORTUNE.

A dreamy, radiant afternoon in July, the clock pointing to the hour of four, the scent of new mown hay filling the air, and the crimson billows of the clover meadows rising and falling softly at the touch of the summer wind, and one brown winged robin warbling his roundelay in the upper boughs that brushed the dining-room windows at Merton farm—this was the scene and season.

Miss Tabitha Morton during the months of July and August received a few friends, who were allowed to share the expenses of the household. And somehow Miss Merton continued to subsist very comfortably for the rest of the year on the July and August contributions of her friends.

Upon this glowing summer afternoon, when the cherries winked at you from behind their leafy veils, and the currants hung like ruby fringes on the bushes that lined the garden fence, Miss Merton was making custards in her kitchen.

"Minnie," said Miss Merton.

"Yes, aunt," said Minnie May, with a nervous jump.

"Get me the nutmeg," said Miss Merton, "and don't stare about you so."

"Yes, aunt," said Minnie, presenting herself with the nutmeg grater in hand, and a fine pink color on her cheek.

"How old are you?" demanded Aunt Tabitha, transfixing her niece, so to speak, with the twin moons of her spectacles.

"Seventeen, Aunt Tabitha."

"Then," retorted Aunt Tabby, "you are a great deal too old to go trailing about the woods with Mr. Harcourt."

Minnie grew pinker than ever.

"I didn't trail about, Aunt Tabitha. I only walked as far as the Rowtor rocks to see the view, which he said was as fine as anything on the Rhine."

"Fiddlesticks!" cried Aunt Tabby.

"Look here, Minnie, you mind your business, and let him mind his."

"Yes, aunt," said frightened Minnie.

"Now mind what I say," persisted Miss Merton, grating savagely away at the brown nutmeg.

"Yes, aunt," fluttered Minnie.

And she went back to the tablecloth she was mending, and cried quietly over it, she didn't quite know why.

And all this time Mr. Ernest Harcourt, the gentleman in question, was strolling homeward through the woods, with Miss Adela Brownson leaning on his arm, while Mrs. Brownson, a portly matron in black grenadine and a Spanish scarf, was making believe to read a novel on the verandah, and in reality watching restlessly for Adela to make her tardy appearance.

"It's too ridiculous for anything," said Mrs. Brownson to herself, impatiently brushing a fly off her book. "I believe Addy would flirt with a plowboy if she could find no one else. And the first thing she knows she'll be committing herself in some way or other. And Doctor Fenton's nephew coming here in August, too. It's outrageous, that's what it is."

When Miss Adela at last emerged from the shadow of the woods, her broad gypsy hat trimmed with ferns and wild roses, her lips all wreathed with smiles, and Ernest Harcourt walking by her side, her lady mother received her with no particular graciousness of welcome.

"I thought you were never coming!" snapped Mrs. Brownson.

"We hav'n't been gone long, I'm sure," said Adela, innocently.

"Not two hours," said Mr. Harcourt.

"I should think," went on Mrs. Brownson, politely ignoring the young man's interpolation, "that you would know better than to go out on such a broiling hot day as this, and getting as brown as a berry."

Adela laughed. She knew that a high color was becoming to her.

"I shall cool off directly," said she, sinking gracefully upon a bamboo settee.

"And in the meantime," said Ernest, who was one of those clear, dark brunettes, whom no rise of temperature ever seems to effect, "I will go and get that volume of poems we were talking about."

Mrs. Brownson scarcely paused to hear the retreating ring of the young man's footsteps before she opened all her verbal batteries upon her daughter.

[illegible]

"You're always being entertained by me, mamma," pouted the young lady.

"To spend your time flirting with a mere traveling photographer!"

"It's so dull here," retorted Miss Brownson, "and one must do something."

"Oh, yes!" scornfully spoke the matron. "But you'll find out presently, miss, that you're playing with edged tools. You'll fall in love with him."

"I, mamma?" echoed Adela, contemptuously. "What do you take me for?"

"Or he with you!"

"That's a great deal more probable," interposed Miss Brownson, with a conscious toss of her head that set all the ferns and roses to quivering.

"And then," added indignant Mrs. Brownson, "what is to be the end of it?"

"The end of it, mamma?"

"Yes, the end of it!" and Mrs. Brownson elevated her voice with some energy.

"Well, you needn't shout," said calm Adela, placidly fanning herself. "The end of it will be that I shall amuse myself until Doctor Fenton's nephew appears on the scene, with his three hundred thousand pounds; and then—why, I shall go in for business."

"Yes; but, Adela"—

"Mamma," angrily interrupted the daughter, "don't be a fool! Ernest Harcourt is very good looking, and very agreeable, but I should no more think of marrying him than of allying myself to a chimney sweep. Love in a cottage never would do for me. I have been expensively brought up; my tastes are luxurious; I must marry well!"

And all this little family discussion went on under the open casement of the second story apartment, in which Mr. Ernest Harcourt was looking for the fugitive volume of poems.

"A chimney sweep, eh?" muttered Mr. Harcourt, with a comical expression on his face. "And Doctor Fenton's rich nephew? I wish Miss Brownson joy of the wealthy match she has in contemplation—and I shall be most happy to make my bow and step aside."

And he put the book back on the table.

Yet, with all the philosophy one can muster, it is not pleasant to awake suddenly to the fact that one has been made a plaything of; and Mr. Harcourt, in spite of the off-hand way in which he took the tidings, had a little sting yet smarting in his inner consciousness.

As he went slowly down the back stairs a little sob reached his ears. It was Minnie, curled up in one corner like a wounded kitten.

"Why, Minnie, what's the matter?" kindly asked the traveling photographer.

"I'm going away," sobbed Minnie. "I've broken Aunt Tabitha's best china teapot, and she says she won't have me in the house another day; and indeed—indeed it was cracked before!"

"Where are you going?"

"I don't know," said Minnie.

She looked so pretty and disconsolate, so like a rosebud that has been beaten down by the rain, that our hero paused in spite of himself.

"But you have no home?"

Minnie shook her head.

"Then what is to become of you?" questioned Harcourt.

"I don't know," again uttered Minnie.

"Minnie, look here!" Mr. Harcourt's heart, in its rebound, was very tender and susceptible. "I'll give you a home."

"You, Mr. Harcourt! But you can't."

"But I can, if you will consent to marry me," asserted the young man.

"I?"

"Yes, you?"

"But I am only Minnie," she persisted.

"You are as beautiful as an angel and as innocent as a white dove! Nay, do not shrink away, my little love. Answer me, yes or no. Will you give yourself to me?"

"Oh, I love you so much, Mr. Ernest Harcourt—I love you so much!"

Of course there were various criticisms when it was ascertained that Mr. Ernest Harcourt was actually married to blue eyed Minnie May, the old maid's niece and drudge in general.

"Tastes differ," said Miss Brownson, contemptuously.

"What can you expect of these low bred traveling tradesmen?" said her mother.

Just as the argument was waxing spirited, a carriage drove up, and a white haired, partrician looking old gentleman descended therefrom.

"Dr. Fenton," cried Aunt Tabitha.

"My dear sir, I am delighted to see you here."

"Many thanks, I'm sure," said the old gentleman, with an air of one who is accustomed to be made much of. "But, pray, don't trouble yourself. I've come to see my nephew!"

"Your nephew!" said the old lady, blankly. "Is he staying in this part of the country?"

"At this very house."

"But there's no one of the name of Fenton here!"

"Who said his name was Fenton? It's Harcourt—Ernest Harcourt. He's just got married, and I am here to welcome his wife into the family."

And the bells of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Custer's Fight.

It is said that a half-breed scout named Cross betrayed Custer. The night before the fight he went forward and was gone ten or twelve hours. When he returned he told Custer that the village was a small one and that he could easily destroy it. Custer, without attempting to prove the story, at once mounted and pressing forward charged the village. That the Indians were prepared for him, and that he had been led into ambush, was evidenced by the fact that the grass and brush were found tied and knotted so as to impede the progress of the horses, and the Indians and some of the villages were screened from view by a sort of wicker breastwork of willow brush, behind which they could pick off the enemy at their leisure. The breastwork referred to, and the knotted grass especially, presented every indication of having been freshly done, and that the Indians were fully informed and aware of Custer's intentions toward them, and had accordingly made every necessary preparation for giving him a warm reception. Everybody was scalped and otherwise mutilated, excepting General Custer and Corporal Tieman, whose scalp was partly torn off, and who had the sleeve of his blouse with the chevron upland over it in a peculiar manner. This enabled a good many men of the Seventh cavalry, who are here dismounted, to detect one of the participants in the fight on the Indians' side in the person of one Rain-in-the-Face, who was in the guardhouse last winter and chained to a corporal, also a prisoner at the time. Not even a button was removed from Custer's uniform, while his brother and the rest of the officers were terribly mutilated.

An Interesting City.

The town of Nissa, where the invading Servians were lately defeated by the Turks, has had a remarkable history. It has a fortified citadel on the banks of the Nishawa, and is an important strategic point. Constantine the Great, who adorned the place with magnificent buildings, was born at Nissa. There the Emperor Claudius II., in the year 268, defeated the Goths, 50,000 of whom were killed. Attila destroyed the palace, but it was rebuilt by Justinian. There Julian the Apostate received the news of the death of his adversary, Constantine. The Crusaders marched through the town repeatedly. It was conquered by Sultan Amurad in 1375, when the Servians and Bulgarians were compelled to pay him tribute. The town fell into the hands of the Christians when Vladislav, king of Poland and Hungary, joined with the Voyvod Hunyod to destroy the Turks in 1389, but the Turks regained it in 1444. It remained so until 1689, when the grand vizier was defeated there by the Germans. In 1690 it capitulated to the Turks. It was retaken by the Austrians in 1737, but again surrendered. Near there the Servian prince, Stephen Singelich, intrenched himself in 1809, but, being overcome by superior force, blew up his intrenchments with powder, destroying himself and his assailants. It was then the Turks built the "tower of skulls," putting 2,000 Servian heads in the front wall.

Nothing Like Comparisons.

"Jim" was hoeing in a garden on Cass avenue the other forenoon. That is, he had his back against a cherry tree and was lazily chopping at weeds and vines together, hitting one when he missed the other. Along came a boy of about the same age, and, looking over the fence, he exclaimed:

"What! You working!"

"Yaas," was the reply.

"Hoeing up weeds with the thermometer at ninety degrees in the shade!"

"Yaas."

After a short period of astonishment the new boy confidentially inquired:

"Jim, how can Christian parents expect a boy to hoe and dig and rip up the soil with the thermometer way up sky-high?"

"But I've either got to hoe or get licked," protested Jim.

"Then, Jim, come on and let's go fishing, and you take the licking. Fishing will last half a day anyhow, and a licking doesn't last over ten minutes."

"It hurts, though," mused Jim.

"Yes, it hurts a little, but just think how we'll sit on the wharf and make them big black bass holler for mercy all day long! Can't you stand as much as a fish?"

Jim though he could, and he hung his hoe on a limb, crawled through the fence, and the weeds knew him no more.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Republican County Convention.

All citizens of McKean County who are opposed to repudiation in whatever form it presents itself, who believe in equal and exact justice to every human being; who believe that the United States of America is a nation and not a league; who believe in a civil service making appointments under government dependent upon the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointee; and who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity, are requested to meet at their respective places for holding elections, on each township and borough on

Saturday, September 2, 1876,

at 7 o'clock P. M., and select two delegates from each township and borough to represent them in a County Convention to be held in the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on

Wednesday, September 6, 1876,

at 10 o'clock P. M. This Convention will select a candidate for Member of Assembly, two candidates for Associate Judges, and one candidate for Jury Commissioner, and will also name the choice of the Republicans of McKean county for Member of Congress and State senator, and elect delegates to the National and Congressional Conventions, and transact such other business as may come before it.

By order of Co. Com.

H. F. BARBOUR,
Chairman.

CONGRESSMAN ROSS acted with the Republican party by whom he was elected. He voted against the repeal of the resumption act—against repudiation.

THERE are not many acts of the recent Congress for which the people are very grateful. But if for nothing else, it has at last merited the thanks of the nation for one good deed—it has adjourned.

EVEN those journals that delight in finding occasion to abuse President Grant are forced to give him credit for one act of practical economy and reform. Among the many disreputable bills passed the recent session of Congress, one of the most disreputable was the River and Harbor Bill. While containing many necessary provisions, it was loaded down with appropriations of millions without sense, reason or necessity. The President signed the bill, but in his message accompanying declared that he would not have signed it if the bill made it obligatory to spend all the money appropriated; and that he should take care during the balance of his term to expend no money under the bill where it was not needed to preserve work already done or carry on those which were national in character.

SPEAKING of the defeat of that wonderful parliamentarian, Speaker Patterson, for nomination, the Pittsburg *Commercial* says: Poor Patterson! The party he served so slavishly has thrown him overboard, and Harrisburg will no longer know his presence! He will not be permitted to bang the Speaker's desk into splinters, and the country will no longer have the benefit of his extraordinary parliamentary knowledge. He made decisions while he was Speaker that knocked Cushing and Small and Zeigler completely into the shade; and the State will now lose the profoundity and sublime depth of his knowledge of parliamentary law. It is a pity to lose so much undeveloped ability, but

"Since he is so clearly done for
We wonder what he was begun for."

THE worst that can be said against Gov. Tilden's letter is its joyful reception by the inflation wing of the party. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has been the most influential advocate of soft money as well as the wildest, is in ecstasy over the letter. It quotes what the Governor says about the volume of the currency and italicizes his statement that the Government "is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require," adding: "It is an emphatic statement, for whose truth the Ohio Democracy have contended. It is couched almost in the very words of our platform of 1875, which was so bitterly berated." The *Enquirer* finds several other points in the letter which coincide with the same soft-money platform of 1875, and declares with delight that the Governor has made greater concessions to the sentiment of the West than the St. Louis platform. More than this, it thinks he has said more than Gov. Hendricks even in favor of the Western ideas upon the currency question.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The more Gov. Tilden's letter is read the less it is liked.

The Independent Voter is not leaving his document in his hands to get over to the Democratic side.

If the man on the fence sits there till he has read and digested Gov. Tilden's letter he won't get down in time to vote.

The Indiana Republican State Committee announce appointments for 120 meetings in that State. They begin at once. This looks like business.

"Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of recommendation. *This war is a perfect outrage*, and I will lend no assistance to its prosecution."—*Samuel J. Tilden.*

A New York stationer has introduced a lead pencil which is called the Democratic pencil, and is soft at one end and hard at the other.

The election of a Republican Mayor in Chicago was the first knock-down for Hayes, the massacre in South Carolina was first blood for Tilden.—*New Orleans Republican.*

There seems to be no need for the Cooper and Cary ticket to remain in the field. The soft-money men are agreed that Tilden and Hendricks represent their principles.

The soft-money editor, as he finishes at the close of the second day his perusal of Gov Tilden's letter, lays it down quietly, rubs his weary hands and set inquires: "Why, I needn't have acted the fool crow, after all!"

The Cincinnati Enquirer has this suggestive remark: "The Steubenville *Gazette*, one of the most pronounced greenback journals in the State, has hoisted the names of Tilden and Hendricks. The letters do it."

The average "Dimvertt" is a little bewildered by the display of political economy in Gov Tilden's letter, but he is entirely clear about that word "unrefined." He swears it is an uncommonly able word.—*New York Tribune.*

The New York Tribune says: "The acceptance of the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana by Gen. Harrison has united the party and started them upon the campaign enthusiastic and confident of victory."

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle of Sunday, speaking of the Tennessee local elections, says: "Every county in this Congressional district has given a Republican majority except Monroe. The aggregate Republican majority is several thousand, and in November the prospect is good that we will have our old Republican majority of about six thousand."

If elected, Tilden would of course enter upon the Presidency, March 4, 1877. From then to the date of resumption promised by the Resumption act, Jan. 1, 1879, would be nearly two years. Now, why in the name of all that's reasonable, does Tilden want that date repeated, if resumption may be so very easy, as he insists in his letter it would be under his plan?—(Davenport Gazette (Rep.)

Hon. Simeon K. Wolf, of Salem, Ind., elected to Congress by the Democracy of the New Albany district in 1872, has come out squarely for Hayes and Wheeler, and will take the stump for the Republican ticket.

"An aggressive campaign." Democratic newspapers defending Tilden from the charge that he wrote the Chicago platform of 1864, and Hendricks from the charge that he discouraged volunteering or individual resistance to the enforcement of the draft laws.

The Democrats who were jubilant at the withdrawal of Mr Orth from the Republican ticket in Indiana have stopped laughing very suddenly since the appearance of Gen Benjamin Harrison's name at the head of the ticket. The change means a Republican victory. For Gen Hazel on a name is one of the kind which carries an election by its own force. Between him and the Democratic candidate, whose chief claim to fame seems to be that he is called "Jimmy" and wears "blue jeans," there is no comparison.

A dispatch from Susquehanna, Pa., says that Hon. Galusha A. Grow is making a personal canvass of the Congressional district composed of Susquehanna, Wayne, Bradford and Wyoming counties, and that he claims, if elected, he will be the next speaker of the House.

The Bedford County Republican Convention yesterday unanimously agreed to present the name Hon. John Cessna for the Congressional nomination. The convention nominated D. Washabaugh and C. W. Ashcom for Assembly, and chose Joseph C. Long as the county's senatorial candidate.

"Reform is necessary." Fitzhugh, the "bigger fellow than old Grant," was discharged as doorkeeper of the rebel House because he was incompetent and unfit, for which action the House claimed great credit, and now it is proposed to give him extra pay. Alas for the reformers!

"Reform is necessary." Schell, an employee of the House, discharged to avoid an investigation into telegrams, has been secretly kept on the pay roll, while publicly announced that he was no longer an employee. That is the difference between back and front door reform.

Retrenchment should apply to "somewhere else," in the view of those Democratic Congressmen. For instance, Mr. John Goode, jr., of Virginia, writes to a friend in Norfolk: "I have secured more money for our district than has been given to any other in the State—\$40,000 for the harbor of Norfolk, \$20,000 for the powder magazine, \$15,000 for a light-house at the mouth of Nansemond River, \$5,000 for the Elizabeth River, and \$5,000 for Nansemond River, besides a large appropriation for the navy-yard. What more did my friends expect of me?"

Here is another noteworthy triumph for Gov Tilden's letter. Gen. Ewing, the brains of the Ohio inflation party and the author of that State's rag-baby platform, announces that he fully subscribes to the sentiments of Gov. Tilden's letter and plants himself upon the St. Louis platform.

THE truth is—and it is amazing that the Democratic leaders in Congress do not see it—the object of all this dilly-dallying about retrenchment in expenditures is fully understood by the people. Mr. Samuel Randall, with all his back pay in his pocket, and his record as a salary grabber on his back, cannot make people believe in his sincerity or earnestness as a reformer in that direction, though he should keep Congress in session till December over his petty policies and picayune methods. The people see through it all, and understand it all. Nothing has been made by any of the small devices which have been resorted to to convince voters that the party led by Mr. Randall is the party of retrenchment and reform. They know Mr. Randall too well. And they know his party pretty well. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE hard-money Democratic editors are to be pitied. Not one of them has been able thus far to defend his party's demand for the repeal of the resumption act without drifting into a defense of inflation. The more he writes the worse off he is.

Democracy and Reform.

The question of reform goes to the background. This will be a most unwelcome statement to Democrats. Through weary months they will labor, with documents and speeches and elaborate editorials, to make it untrue. But when the votes are counted in October and November it will be found that the position of the Democratic party on the question of the currency and of the public honor has been decisive. As soon as the nomination of Gov. Hayes had been made, the *Tribune*, realizing the irresistible tendencies of the Democratic party on this question, perceived that it would become the controlling issue, and therefore did not hesitate, as many independents did, to await the letter of Gov. Hayes. For on the money question the Democratic party is utterly and unchangeably wrong, and as long as that remains the paramount question in public affairs, it will be the duty of those who care for national honor to desire the defeat of Democracy. Mr. Tilden's letter accepts the position of his party, and the votes of nearly four fifths of the House prove that position to be hostile to the public honor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HERE is another startling tribute to the hard money doctrines in Gov. Tilden's letter. The editor of the Titusville *Courier*, who has been silent on the subject of the Presidency since the St. Louis Convention because his soft-money principles rendered it impossible for him to support Tilden, swings out joyfully for the Democratic ticket and declares that his silence was due to a misapprehension of the Governor's views, which the letter has removed. The delighted editor says: "He justifies nearly every proposition we have ever written on the subject of the currency. He condemns the idea of attempting arbitrarily to limit the amount of money for the people's use, but insists that this must be left to the actual necessities of trade. He pronounces the fixing of a date for specie resumption a sham. With devout gratitude to the Almighty Ruler for putting it into the hearts of these candidates, as they come before the country, to put themselves on record as friends of the people, we shall enter the coming contest with a new inspiration, and fight the fight of faith with greater earnestness than we have ever done before. Our armor is on, and we are ready." The party appears to be harmonious and united but it marches under the standard of the rag baby.

TWO years ago the Democrats of this county elected eleven Representatives and one Senator to the Legislature. On Tuesday it threw them all over but one, and one other who was elected as a Representative was this time brought forward for Senator in a hopelessly Republican district. Why this wholesale slaughter? Why were Rodgers, the two Larges, Wood, Hayes, Patterson, Swan and Thornton thrown over? They never failed to stand up to the demands of their party, and if they failed to obtain public approval it was solely because the people have lost all confidence in their party. A change of men indicates party fickleness, and nothing else. There is no change to the party, and its men are the mere representatives of its measures.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

THE chairmen of both the "reform" and the "Regular" Republican state committees of Alabama telegraph to Senator Spencer that the recent election in that state was conducted under new laws which virtually disfranchised a large proportion of the colored voters. Both insist that the election was unfair and demand an investigation. The fact that a State which has up to within two years been Republican, and which gave a Grant 40,000 majority in 1872, should go Democratic by 40,000 majority in 1876, becomes more comprehensible in the light of these statements.

IT is alleged by the Democratic press, against Governor Hayes' pledges of reform, that he belongs to a party which has been fifteen years in office and has done nothing towards the improvement of the public service. Let this be granted, for the sake of the argument; and what becomes, then of Tilden's profession of reform, who belongs to a party claiming to be ninety years old, and which has never yet done anything for reform!—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

An Historical Fact.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine must comfort—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at Forty Times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The Homestead is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is an agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York. v13n8y1

WONDERFUL IN ITS RESULTS.—There is no medicine that has accomplished so much as *Sisler's Consumption Cure.* It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and all Lung diseases it has no equal. No medicine was ever sold on such favorable terms. If it was unreliable it would be the greatest folly to guarantee it. It costs nothing to try it as it can be returned if it does not give satisfaction after using two-thirds of a bottle. Call at Armstrong's store and get a sample bottle for 10 cents, or a regular size, for fifty cents or $1.00.

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"HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by A. B. Armstrong. 13-3m-w-Gm

Administrator's Sale.

WHEREAS letters of administration of the estate of John Martin, deceased, late of Sergeant Township, McKean County, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, and whereas an order of the Orphan's Court of McKean county, Pa., was made June 21, A. D. 1876, directing the sale of decedent's real estate, to pay debts, terms cash on confirmation. Now therefore, in pursuance of said order of sale the undersigned administrator, will expose to public sale on Saturday, August 26, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Lafayette and being in Sergeant township, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north side of the Mitchelltown and Smethport Turnpike Road east of Gentlethought; thence north two hundred perches to a beech corner; thence east forty-eight perches to a post corner; thence south one hundred and ninety-eight perches to the turnpike road; thence westerly along said road to the place of beginning containing about sixty acres of land and known as lot No. 6, as surveyed by H. Payne.

DAVAULT MARTIN
Adm'r of

August 3, 1876.-6p 4t.

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FINE GROCERIES

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PROVISIONS.

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

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TEAS.

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COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

and a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

J. G EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE

New Store,

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SECURE AGENCY and $50 or $100 per week, THE WORK READY AND SELLS OUT AT ONCE. HOMESTEAD SEWING MACHINE $20

$20 For Domestic Use.

With table and fixtures complete, only $20

A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with ordinary care; easy to control and run, light, smooth, and self-regulating, the whole compact, efficient and reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warrants to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute strength, reliability and general usefulness; will hem, fell, tuck, seam quilt, bind, braid cord, gather, ruffle, shirr, Plait, fold, scallop, oil, Embroider, run up breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose, works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, AND DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teacher, Business Men, Travelling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co. 630 Broadway, New York. v13n8y

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect July 9, 1876

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.
Clermont	6.20 p m	1.30 p m
Wernwag		1.40
Hamlin		1.52
Colegrove		1.57
Crosby		2 01
Smethport	7.25	2.20
Farmers Val.		2.35
Frisbees		2.47
Larrabee	6.39 p m	2.57 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.
Larrabee	11.20 a m	4.30 p m
Frisbees	11.29	4.39
Farmers Val.	11.41	4.51
Smethport	11.57	5.03
Crosby	12.12	5.20
Colegrove	12.16	5.27
Hamlin	12.20	5.31
Wernwag	12.35	5.46
Clermont	12.45 p m	5.56 p m

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ELGIN WATCHES.

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HARDWARE,

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To Builders.

Proposals will be received by the Keating School Board for making repairs upon the following school buildings, viz: The Kent, Moores, Curtis, and Farmers Valley. The jobs will be let separately upon the ground at each school house, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876,

commencing at the Curtis school house at 11 a. m., to the lowest and best bidder.

J. H. DUNTLEY,
Sec. of Board.

40-3t

Health And Its Pleasures OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES. CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be miserable or nervous in a small degree is to be distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or lay better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops, and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and useless secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so seldom us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action of both, and the result is a good appetite and a clear complexion. In the last case it is scarcely any use to take medicine if these Pills are neglected.

How to be Strong.

Never let the organs become enfeebled or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake. However for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of which no proper cause to build diet. Animal food is not to be shunned, and stews. By removing acrid humors from the blood, fermented, or other impure humors from the stomach, or blood the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels become regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills, they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They teach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action when are wonderfully efficacious in every complaint—in fact they never fail to correct all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Acne,	Female Irregularities,	Ulcers,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Worms of all kinds.
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	
Bowel Complaints,	Headache,	
Colics,	Indigestion,	
Constipation of the Bowels,	Inflammation,	
Consumption,	Jaundice,	
Debility,	Liver Complaint,	
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	
Dysentery,	Piles,	
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine,	
	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	
	Sore Throats,	
	Stone & Gravel,	
	Secondary Symptoms,	
	Tic-Douloureux,	
	Tumors,	
	Ulcers,	
	Venereal Affections,	
	Worms of all kinds,	

We advise from any case, &c.

CAUTION! None are genuine unless the signature of J. Hayden, as Agent for the United States surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v13n27ly

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Having just returned from the Eastern cities with an IMMENSE STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods carefully selected from the

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My stock is complete in every line, comprising

DRY GOODS,

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
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Cartridges
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Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
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Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Cow bells
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Door hangers
Door hinges
Drills
Drills to bits
Dykes
Yellow plates
Files
Floating machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Grindstones
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Harps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokers
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Furnishing, welds and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Nails
Oilers
Oil stones
Packs
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Rasps
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spokes
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Tee nails
Tongs
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Vises
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Wheel barrows &c., &c.

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

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LOCAL MATTERS.

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The subscription price of the Miner is $1.50 per year, or $1.25 if paid in advance. Subscribers receiving the paper at $1.50 must pay its cash, or within three months after the expiration of their subscription.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 12½ p. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 8 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

We have also to elect two Jury Commissioners this fall.

The bathing season comes to an end next Tuesday.

A new barber has set up a chair in the Wright House.

Hurry up that Club, George. But by the by, which will it be—hard or soft?

Corbett report has an organized Driving Park Association, and will soon have a track completed.

The Democrats of Cameron county hold their convention on the 28th inst., and the Republicans the day after.

The sheriff does not care to receive any more prisoners to take care of so long as he has to draw water for them.

The ninth annual fair of the West Pennsylvania Agricultural society will be held in Mercer, September 12th, 13th and 14th.

—The Agitator states that Hon. E. H. Strong has formed a co-partnership with E. Bates in the drug business in Westfield.

Card's mine has done a very excellent job of painting. The inside of the dwelling portion of the jail. The graining is particularly well done

—The Keystone base ball club, of Erie, went up to Titusville a few days ago and defeated two of the crack City clubs without much difficulty.

A. B. Mann, of the Potter Journal, took a day off to look in upon the Tuesday. We trust the inspection was as satisfactory to that Mann as it was to this one.

—Keep your mouth shut and the sun won't warp your teeth." Is an adage that would forcibly apply to many of the players as well as spectators last saturday.

—Some of our borough Democrats have read Tilden's letter all through, and conclude that they may as well vote for Cooper and Cary. Just as well, gentlemen.

—Our Bradford friends are requested to be at or around the Parade on that place on the 3d inst., next Tuesday; also the Dance in the Opera House in the evening. A pleasant time promised

—A Presbyterian M. E. Church has been organized at Clermont. We understand that a recent merchant Bradfordian, a member of the Buffalo Coal Company, and an earnest Methodist proposes to build a church for them.

—A little boy prodamity and slang on the part of some of the players that was heard at the match game last saturday would contribute to the pleasure of the lady spectators, and they have about as much interest in the game as their male friends.

—The ladies of our village are about to commence the work of building an Episcopal church upon the lot purchased of D. A. Hatchbach for that purpose. To aid in this work there will be an entertainment at the residence of A. B. Armstrong, on Thursday evening of this week.

—One can not look at the amount of money on deposit in the Kane National Bank, and say truthfully, there is no money in the county. When one bank alone carries nearly two hundred thousand dollars of deposits, it is an evidence that there is an abundance of money, but that it don't move around very lively.—Indiana Messenger.

It is understood that Simon Stroose, Esq., and Mr. A. Joseph, two eminent speakers, of Titusville, Pa., will address the German Republican voters of McKean and Cattaraugus counties, on the 26th and 27th of this month, at Bradford, Pa., and Salamanca, N. Y. Our German citizens intend to have a torchlight procession the 26th, in honor of their distinguished visitors.—Bradford Era.

—As our Philadelphia correspondent, Mr. J. Percy Keating, is now out of the city taking his annual vacation, our readers must forego for a few weeks the pleasure of his letters. They have become a valuable and interesting element in the Miner club, and while J. P. K. is to be congratulated upon escaping from the intolerable heat of the city, his return to his post will be gladly welcomed by his many friends in McKean.

FOR SALE.—A good milch cow. Cheap for cash. For particulars call upon

D. M. SMITH.

The Wallace Sisters.

These brilliant New York artists, Gemmie and Maud, supported by a first company and orchestra will appear at Blakes Opera House, Olean, on Saturday evening, Aug. 12th. Reserved Seats are for sale at Blakeslee's Drug store, in Tuesday morning, at which time a plan of the house, may secure choice seats by communicating by letter with Mr. Blakeslee.

The fair trio will produce their great New York success, the beautiful romantic Drama, Incognito or In The Toils," from the pen of America's Great Dramatist, Fred Maeder burg, and ran for two hundred consecutive nights in New York.

The Wallace Sisters are said to be superb in their artistic rendition of the leading roles.

H. T. Henry, the celebrated Cornet-a-piston, is with this party, and will give one of his wonderful Solos. There is every appearance of an immense house.

Family Bibles.

Mr. John Hough, of Franklinville, N. Y., is the agent of the American Bible Society. He will be in this place about the 1st of September with samples of Bibles of all styles, from the cheap 40-cent book to the elegant and finely bound and printed Family Bibles. We have examined his Family Bibles and can safely pronounce them superior as works of typographical art and binding, as well as very reasonable in price. Each one has a Pronouncing Dictionary containing every important Scriptural word and 500 fine engravings. One style has 1200 engravings and the best has 1900 engravings. No family should be without one and at no book store can you buy them as cheap.

Base-Ball.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE HUNTERS, OF CLERMONT, AND THE WILD CATS, OF SMETHPORT —THE WILD CATS VICTORIOUS BY A SCORE OF 9 TO 0.

The first match game of base ball of the season was played on the Wild Cat grounds last Saturday. Considerable interest was excited in regard to the game from the fact that the Hunters had proven their mettle in a contest with the Wild Cat second nine the Saturday previous, and the prospect of a close game. The game was called at 2,30 p. m., but after playing two inning, with a score of 1 for the Wild Cats and 3 for the Hunters, the game was deferred for about an hour on account of a shower of rain. There was a large attendance of spectators, and the greatest interest was manifested, increasing with each separate inning. The game had not progressed very far before it became apparent not only to the players but to all the spectators that the umpire (an active member of the Hunters) was both grossly unfair and partial toward his own club in his decisions and densely ignorant of the simplest rules of the game. He showed himself as much out of place in that position as he would have been in the pulpit—and equally ridiculous. The remonstrances of the Wild Cat Captain and others had no effect upon him, for he seemed as obstinate as he was unfair and ignorant of the game, and it was plain that the Wild Cats must play against both the Hunters and the umpire. It had been agreed that 10 innings should be played. At the close of the ninth inning the score stood 25 for the Hunters and 20 for the Wild Cats, and the latter to the bat. They immediately began to do some good playing, adding eight to their score in a short time without a man out. The umpire thought matters were looking dubious and came to the rescue by declaring one man out without cause or justification. This occasioned a great deal of grumbling and expostulation, and the Wild Cats were for a time disposed to retire from the field in disgust. But upon sober second thought the Captain declared that they would accept the decision, unjust as it was, and were ready to proceed with the game. Then, to the surprise of all, the Captain of the Hunters refused to play any longer and left the field, thus breaking up the game. Under the rules of 1876, the Wild Cats are therefore entitled to claim a score of 9 to 0. Below we append the score:

Wild Cats	0	1	0	3	1	4	3	5	2	8	- - 25
Hunters	9	2	3	5	2	1	1	2	1	-	- - 20

Tenth inning Wild Cats 9 scored and 1 out Hunters refused to take the field. Game scored 9 to 0 in favor of Wild Cats, according to rules.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, scorer.

PORT ALLEGANY.

Hon. J. C. Backus was in town last week, looking hale and hearty. All seemed pleased to see him.

Those large "pin backs" when worn seem to attract universal attention. Ladies do not allow this charming fashion to become obsolete

Mrs. Horace Chipman of Jackson, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. A. M. Benton of this place; we are unable to say how long she intends to remain.

Charley Darling, a little boy who for some time past has been in jail at Coudersport, returned home one day last week, and now declares he will never do a wrong act again. We earnestly hope this may be true.

Messrs. Wm., Amos and Georgie Dunbar made several desperate efforts to liven up our seemingly dead streets last Saturday evening by displaying some of their unequalled musical talent. The band boys are very rapidly improving, and we dare say that if we had a full band composed of the same material as the above mentioned three it would be impossible to beat them outside the larger cities.

We believe it right to tolerate whiskey shops to a certain extent, but when it comes that a wholesale liquor dealer peddles out his grog by the drink and is paid for it in the same manner. We think it best for such parties to refer occasionally to the law governing licenses, and confine themselves more strictly to that.

SALUS.

Port Allegany, Pa., Aug. 14, 1876

Clermont Items.

—About 300 tons of coal are being shipped daily from the Clermont mines. About 150 men are employed and when all at work are capable of mining between four and five hundred tons per day; the vein on which they are at work averaging about two and one-half feet. The coal is considered very good and is likely to be better in the future as restrictions are being made in reference to the production of a very fine quality, or what they denominate "slack," which has been shipped in considerable quantity lately.

Mr. John Wernwag and wife, of Philadelphia, are spending a few weeks at Clermont. The monotony and extreme heat of the city have given them a relish for the luxuries of nature and the refrigerent breezes of McKean, and the people of Clermont congratulate themselves on their company and only regret that their stay is to be so brief.

The want of rains has rendered the extreme scarcity of water in this vicinity—a good square shower would be appreciated very much, and there is strong talk of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler Club.

MINER.

Dental Notice.

Dr. Lewis will be in Smethport, at the Wright Hotel on Monday, August 21st, and remain the following week. He would be pleased to wait upon all who are in need of his Dental services.

E. F. LEWIS.

The Water Question.

The question as to the supply of water to the county buildings still remains unsolved, and a matter of vexation to all parties in any way interested. When we stated last week, upon what we had a right to consider undoubted authority, that all the trouble was occasioned by the stop-cock in the cellar of the jail not having been properly turned, we supposed that settled the matter and the supply of water would hereafter be ample for all purposes. But exactly the contrary is the case. At the present writing there is only about two inches of water in the large tank in the jail, and it is supposed that the water has been running into this tank for a week or ten days, while none had in that time been drawn from it.

To make this question as plain as possible to our readers we will state that two years ago or more the Commissioners bought a lot with a good spring on it and at a good deal of expense laid pipe to the county buildings. At the same time one of our citizens, Mr. E. V. Chadwick, secured a contract for the surplus water, for which he was to pay $10 per year, and connected a pipe from the main pipe to his residence, between the spring and the county buildings. The county has not had much use for the water until the completion of the jail, but now when they have a pressing and imperative use for it their expensive water supply proves to be a farce and a sham. At first it was naturally thought that the supply was tapped by Mr. Chadwick's pipe before it reached the jail, and he was directed to stop his pipe. He did so, and declares he has no water. Any one taking the trouble to look into the jail tank will see that the county has none either.

It is an absolute imperative necessity that the jail should be supplied with an abundance of water, not only for culinary and lavatory uses but more especially to keep the waste and soil pipes and sewers clear. There is plenty of water in the spring, and the Commissioners should see to it that every drop that enters the pipe should find its way into the jail tank, which should be full to overflowing night and day.

—Just before going to press we visited, in company with several citizens, the spring which supplies the jail, and found there plenty of water. It was the opinion of all that with the exercise of a little good sense, judgment and decision in the matter there is no good reason why there may not be plenty of water in the jail, and thus save the county a big bill of expense in the future. May we not hope that the Commissioners will act with decision in the matter without delay, and with an eye single only to the benefit of the county?

—The street Commissioner is doing some needed work in grading and filling East street near Darwin Hamlin's residence, and is doing it well.

—Judge Scofield, of Warren, met with a fall week ago last Monday, breaking his ankle. He is now flat on his back and will be confined to his bed some time

—We want to see that cold-blooded individual who circulated the wicked story in Bradford that a child had been lost in the streets of this borough, and was only found after the grass in the streets had been cut! We want to see that man about two minutes and a half, that's all.

—We understand that our late member of the Legislature has a notion of trying for the nomination again. It's no use John, the leaders of your party have decided otherwise and got it all fixed. Port Allegany is bound to send one of her "heavy weights" who will show us a thing or two about legislation!—if elected.

—The sensible people of Coudersport have discovered, as we predicted, that they secured the right man when they engaged Prof. J. E. Groves, as Principal of their borough school, and stick to him. John R. is "chuck up" full of book learning and knows how to impart it to others—and he does not assume that he knows it all either. The Smethport school wants just such a man.

—We are in receipt of a copy of the Toledo (O.) Blade's premium engraving of R. B. Hayes, which is by far the finest engraving yet published of our future President. It deserves a place in every parlor, library and office in the land. Any person can get one free, by mailing 50 cents for three months' subscription to the Toledo Blade.

—We are requested by the County Commissioners, and Sheriff to correct any erroneous impression that might be gained from a statement in the Olean Times that the Commissioners had "very generously allowed the Sheriff to furnish his part of it [the jail] at the county expense." The Commissioners furnish only the room designed as the Sheriff Office, the only room connecting with the prison proper. This was what the Times meant, probably, but it was so worded that it might be made to appear to some suspicious taxpayers to mean the Sheriff's residence.

ANOTHER BOARDER.—Constable Green, of Wetmore township, delivered another boarder into the hands of the Sheriff on Tuesday. This time it is a woman. Mrs. Matt. O'Brian was committed by Justice Dyhum, on the charge of selling liquor without a license and to minors. Her husband is the man they are after, but he gave leg bail and left the partner of his joys (and profits) to take the penalty.

Dressmaking.

Mrs. G. C. Keller is prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy dressmaking in the latest styles and at reasonable prices, at her residence on Green street. Give her a call.

41-3m

No Club Meeting.

The President of the Hayes & Wheeler Club has withdrawn his appointment of a meeting of the Club Saturday evening, the 19th inst. There will be a meeting Saturday evening, the 26th inst., when good speakers will be present.

FINE FURNITURE.—Albert Best & Co., of Buffalo, have a good word to say to our readers, in a double-column ad this week. They are one of the most reliable houses in the city. They make their own furniture, and guarantee it. If our neighbors have been as badly cheated as we have in trading with the firm that has had nearly the entire Smethport trade, they will find it to their advantage to try the above firm.

RECUPERATING.—Mr. O. J. Hamlin, who has been confined to his bed for upwards of 20 years, and has not stepped out of the house in 10 years, has lately recovered his health and strength so far as to be able to be driven out in an easy carriage. He has taken short rides every day this week, increasing the distance each day. He describes his sensations upon viewing the outer world for the first time in ten years as very peculiar.

BARN BURNED.—We learn that the barn belonging to the U. B. parsonage in Farmers Valley was burned several days ago. We have not learned the particulars, but it is said that it was set on fire by a little boy playing in the barn.

A Query.

To the Editor of the Miner:

In regard to dancing at Picnics and other places of amusements where all is civil and quiet, will some of our very religious friends please inform us wherein it is worse than any of the popular games of pleasure or places of contest where betting profanity and drunkenness are prevalent. ENQUIRER.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Russia's display in the exhibition has but lately been completed, and now forms one of the most interesting and attractive. The department of education is quite large and contains, beside many books of science printed in the Russian language (and consequently quite unintelligable to me) and charts explained in the same tongue, many appliances used in the practical demonstration of the sciences. There are also crayon drawings and other objects illustrative of the growth of art in that far off land. Leaving these scenes in search of new discoveries, we come to the large exhibit of the mineral wealth of the country presented by the museum of the Mining School, and exhibited in the shape of small stones both in the rough and polished state. Porphyry was well represented, coal also, from such pets as the Gobebunskaja and Snobyanoff, also attracted my attention, not so much from their peculiar excellence of quality as from the names of its sources, which names I fancy it would be hard to beat. The proportion of coke in this coal is claimed to be 83 per cent. to 16 per cent. of volatile matter and a small percentage of sulphur and ash. Then we arrive at a collection of knives, scissors, etc., which are not especially remarkable, though of very fine make. Near this stand a case containing some ornamented swords and daggers which are truly worthy of examination. One sword especially must have been very valuable, as the hilt and scabbard were beautifully worked in gold and studded with precious Stones. There are some specimens also of carving in wood, an armchair being especially noticable. In a small case toward the centre of the apartment may be seen some very fine specimens of amber carved into necklaces, pendants, cigar-holders, and other useful and fancy articles. The amber itself is of the most valuable kind, and the carving is beautifully executed. Some knives and forks are also to be seen with handles of amber, polished in part and partly in the rough, natural condition. Then, again, let me not forget the India rubber exhibit, in which gum shoes and other waterproof articles of wear hold prominent places. The case itself which contains them is very beautiful and imposing, and the handsome cutlers that surround it at short distances from each other add greatly to the general effect. Leaving such articles, however, for the next rainy day, when they will be better appreciated, we turn to the left, and, behold, what have we here? A specimen of carving in wood, and such carving too as, to my mind, is scarcely equalled in the whole exhibition. It consists of a piece of wood some two feet square carved on its upper surface into a number of small groups of men and women—biblical characters—each group forming a separate picture and divided from the others by a frame work formed of an exquisitely carved grape vine which entwines itself throughout the whole The scenes are taken from the Bible, and so delicate and thoroughly finished is the work that the closest inspection instead of bringing to light any hidded defects tends rather to reveal new beauties and excite greater admiration.

A case of ladies' fur cloaks comes next And such cloaks, too! One would think they were intended more for the robes of state of some mighty potentate than the mere ordinary wear of a common mortal. Such, alas, is the luxury of dress! This fur, as we know, is one of the great sources of revenue of Russia. Who has not heard of the great Russian bear, with his shaggy coat and somewhat voracious appetite? Well, here is that same bear "done up brown," or black, or any other color you wish, and having happily left the appetite behind him. By the side of this display, as if to show the "natur" of the baste," are four little cubs, and near them an old brute standing on his haunches just ready, to all appearances, for the kindly hug which his feelings sometimes prompt him to impart. Reaching, as he does, some 6ft. in height, he is the very personification of all that is great, grim, grand and grizzly, and one would scarcely believe so much could be made from such a subject. Bidding the old monster farewell, we come in sight of a huge malachite, another of Russia's most important products, and one, too, which for its variety and beauty is a mine of wealth in itself. This blocks weighs 4050 lbs. To the side of it are to be seen tables with slabs of the same material, and other articles of great value from the amount of malachite they contain. In another part of the room are small ornaments made of the same, also ear-rings, rings, and all sorts of little trinkets.

And now we come to the gold and silver ware, which is exhibited in two or three cases facing the main aisle of the great hall and forming the front rank of the formidable array which Russia presents to the view. To describe the different articles here exhibited would require more words than I can command—certainly more space than I can spare. So beautiful are they in general effect and so exquisite upon minute examination One punch bowl I saw marked at $2500, Pitchers of gold, bowls of all sizes, spoons exquisitely worked, silver waiters, match boxes, all were in profusion, scattered here and there, each presenting some new source of admiration, each a model of its kind. Little parlor ornaments, indescribable in their variety and make might be seen in abundance. One small spoon I noticed bore the card of Tiffany & Co., of New York, as its purchasers, and this little circumstance that such a comparatively unsignificant object should possess such interest in the eyes of Tiffany inspired me with all the more profound admiration for the other articles of evidently much greater value. A flat gold basket next attracted my attention, and at the same time my surprise that they should allow half its beauty to be hidden by a damask napkin which lay loosely upon it. Upon closer examination, however, I found the napkin to be of silver so exquisitely worked as to defy recognition from a very short distance.

The bronzes in the Russian exhibit are not by any means numerous, yet what there is of them is very fine. The groups generally represent Russian characters, and ordinary scenes in that country. With the examination of these bronzes I ended my tour through Russia, well pleased, indeed, with the exhibit affords, and congratulating myself upon having seen some things which nothing but a great exhibition like our own can bring to light.

J. P. K.

Married.

CRUMB—HIBBARD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, August 16, 1876, by Rev. O. J. Rose, Mr. ANDREW V. B. CRUMB, of Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., and Miss HATTIE HIBBARD, of Coryville, McKean Co., Pa.

DIED.

At her residence in Keating township, Sunday evening, the 13th inst., Mrs. Betsy P. wife of James A. Bond, in the 67th year of her age, after an illness of about four months.

A Big Day at Bradford.

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

Extensive preparations are under way for holding the Second Annual Picnic of the Catholic Society at Bradford. The Picnic will be held at the grove in the borough, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 22, 1876.

Dinner will be served on the ground, with ample temperate refreshments. In the evening the festivities will be continued in the New Town Hall now in course of erection, where with good music and dancing one cannot but enjoyably close a day full of healthful recreation and pleasure.

Would go to New York City rather than be without it.

Especially in the Spring, Summer and early Autumn all people who lack appetite and feel feeble, should use Dr. Fenner's Capitol Bitters.

Here is what a man says of it who has learned its value:

Weslerville, Pa. July 25, 1872.

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Dear Sir—I have been using your Capitol Bitters, and I desire to say that I have never found a remedy heretofore that possessed such strengthening and invigorating qualities. It produces appetite and health; thus guarding the system against the prevalent diseases of the season—at the same time that it is pleasant, warming and agreeable to take. No laboring man or woman should risk themselves against the numerous causes of disease all the time operating upon them, without guarding themselves by the occasional use of a bottle or so of this wonderfully efficient remedy. I would go to New York City for Capitol Bitters rather than be without it when needed.

Yours truly,

E GOTHEM.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Health and beauty—how to secure them—Female irregularities.—Beauty is as indispensible to the happiness of woman, as is health to her existence, the loss of charms being regarded as a greater affliction than death itself Holloway's Pills and Ointment have done more toward preserving it, and relieving the various disorders incidental to the sex, than all other advertised medicines united. Thousands of lovely females have had their constitutions ruined and beauty blighted by drastic aperients, pernicious stimulants and poisonous lotions. The mild, soothing, and restorative influence of Holloway's great internal and external remedies, in all complaints of women are now generally admitted, whether in the Spring-time of womanhood, or in the Autumn, or in the turn of life 184

J. P. GREEN, vs. A. WEGLEY. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MCKEAN COUNTY PA NO 1, DECEMBER TERM, 1875.

WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

And now, August 16, 1876, the Plaintiff entered a rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the Judgment in this case.

JOHN C BACKUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

McKean County, ss:

J. P. Green, the above named Plaintiff SEAL being duly sworn, says, That there is due to him from the Defendant in the above stated Foreign Attachment, the sum of Twenty-six cents, on the following cause of action, viz, one hundred and eight dollars, debt and interest, for work and labor done, goods sold and delivered, money paid for Defendant at his special request, and money loaned,

his
J. P. ✓ GREEN.
mark

D V Crissmire, Witness.

Sworn and subscribed August, 16, 1876
C. K. SARTWELL, Prothonotary. 42-6t

Dissolution.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and conducted under the Firm name of YOUNG & BARDEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent All debts, dues and accounts in favor of said Firm will be paid to A. T. Barden, and all just debts against said Firm will be paid by A. T Barden.

W. A. YOUNG & A. T. BARDEN.

Allegany Bridge, Aug. 3, 1876 41-4t

Platform Wagons.

Parties wishing platform wagons, open or top buggies will find it greatly to their interest to buy of C. M Colegrove, Colegrove, Pa., who is selling a first class article cheap. Samples of these wagons can be seen at his store at Colegrove. 40-6m

For Sale.

One Store with a dwelling house attached, for sale with the entire stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions &c. Has a pleasant location in the village of Kane. Also one House and Lot, Barn, &c., all of which will be sold at the most reasonable terms.

Enquire of or address
O. D. COLEMAN,
Kane, McKean Co., Pa.

Kane, August 10, 1876.—tf

Foreign Attachment.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, vs. ROBERT HALSEY AND HENRY HALSEY. *McKean County, ss:*

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: To the Sheriff of said County—Greeting: We command you that you attach Robert Halsey and Henry Halsey, late of your county, by all and singular, their goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose or possessions soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Smethport, in and for said county, on the Fourth Monday of September next, there to answer The National Park Bank of a plea of Damages, $60,000. And also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession all persons in whose hands or possession the goods or chattels, rights or credits, lands or tenements of the defendants may be found, so that they be and appear before our Court on the said Fourth Monday of September next to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President Judge of said Court at Smethport, the 26th day of July, 1876.

C. K. SARTWELL, Prothonotary.
per J. R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

[SEAL]

(A true copy)
ATTEST—C. S. KING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. July 28, 1876. 40-6t

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Would respectfully call attention to the following

DEPARTMENTS.

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabrics and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS BOOTS & SHOES, &c, are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting footboard to mar other furniture as it is the bane of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

PATTERSON.

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixer Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Letters of Acceptance of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks.

Gov. Tilden, of New York, in accepting the nomination tendered him by the Democratic national convention, says: The convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles, which as a whole seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to the true principles of administration, and to restore purity of administration, and to restore the prosperity of the people. The necessity of a reform "in the mode of public expense—Federal, State and municipal"—and "in the modes of Federal taxation," justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years, with the gigantic sum of 1,500 millions, local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The two aggregate to not less than 2,250 millions. He says that in the proportions there, even the daily waste of millionfolds consummates press closely upon the daily earnings. The margin of possible annual saving is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Not now for those of practical earning. Not now for those shown years government consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in the most prosperous times. For all new appropriations, in a speech made in 1868, in which he refers to a speech made in 1868, in which he said "the earliest effort and the present magnificent scale of expenditure," and to a letter to the secretary of the treasury in 1868, in which he said "there is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses, and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering—I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, "live within your income."

He says these reforms in extravagance will be reached in part at once, but it must be pursued persistently. He says that in his judgment an amendment of the Constitution ought to be framed separating more distinct lines the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all in general and legislation.

THE SOUTH.

Gov. Tilden says: An accessory cause embarrassing business is to be found in the systematic and unsupportable wrong and outrage imposed on the States of the South, and as impossible that the evils which should not result upon the prosperity of the whole country. If the duty should be neglected to end the ways, I shall not fail to exercise the power with which the laws and the Constitution of our country clothes me, and I pledge myself, to protect all its citizens, whatever their political opinions in every political right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency" for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued, and the means by which it is to be attained, are disclosed by what the convention demanded for the future and by what it denounced in the past.

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION.

Reviewing the condition of the national banks by statistics, Gov. Tilden says: The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without destroying anybody. The government is, therefore, the sole delinquent.

MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

Public economies, official retrenchments, and wise financial, says Gov. Tilden, are the means which the St. Louis convention indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income, for that he supposes no new burdens on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste which have characterized us to a period of failing revenue to be obliged us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own depreciation in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest financial honor is the only right, but would prove to be the cheapest. Of the public debt: $683,000,000 bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and $742,000,000 at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.56 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely modified, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be $17,000,000 a year in gold. Three saving, regularly invested at four and one-half per cent., would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. This would be $1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

UNDER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The progress for resumption is the time when we no preparations shall have ripened into a perfect readiness to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence, and cause the quickening of business. The earliest time on which such a result can be brought about depends upon the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and other operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The special circumstances and the actual date are matters of fiscal having reference to ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. A common intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds. A human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

Both preparations are everything. Without the a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day are illusions. They are worse—they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last stay public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise without adequate action, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

REDEMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failures for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omissions to accumulate "any reserve for their redemption." It denounces the conduct "which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparations for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting our all surplus income, and, while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually squandered fresh hindrances thereto." And having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that day as "the worthless promise of a day without date." It then demands the appeal and also demands the establishment of "a judicious system of preparation" for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of "a system of preparation" without the promise of a day, or the worthless promise of a day without a "a system of preparation," would be the form of the abeyance of resumption in exchange for its shadow.

Nor is the denunciation committed of that supreme offense which, in the eleven years since the peace, has consumed 1,000 millions of dollars, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two out of one-half per cent. on the expenditures of those eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional sum needful to resumption.

SUSPENDED PAYMENTS.

Referring to the distress felt in business, Governor Tilden says that uncertainty is the profit to payment of merchants in all business. Never were the evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant does not buy for the future consumption of his customers. manufacturers do not make fabrics which may not reward the outlay.

The public mind will no longer accept chimeras. It has suffered enough from illusions. An unsteady policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe, and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Gov. Tilden refers at length to civil service reform and says: The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a consecutive fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the manner of the instruments. After these immediate steps, the instruments will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of useless offices, and finally to the patient, unnecessary offices, and finally to the patient, unnecessary organization of a better civil service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and efficiency.

My conviction is that no reform of the civil service in this country can be complete and permanent until the chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his gratuitous temptations to misuse the power and patronage with which the executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

I closed in the belief that as the first duty of a citizen of the republic is to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I had spent forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though accepted as an unusual degree during all that period with the general concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what is to be done in the Federal administration unless to be done in the difficulties of without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt the work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

GOV. HENDRICKS' LETTER.

Governor Hendrick's, in accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, says in conclusion: It will be seen that I am in entire accord with the platform of the convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and the achievements of reform. In his official career as the executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burden, so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest, he has shown himself to be possessed of pure and qualities which at him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reformation which this country now needs, and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Indians Among the Horses.

In horse thieving, says a correspondent with the army, the Indian is without a rival. He understands the animal thoroughly; he knows how to ride him better than nearly any white man, and he knows how to frighten him clean out of his senses. To creep and crawl up to a picket line and suddenly wave a blanket or buffalo robe, while he shrieks wildly, is something which the Indian is well aware will, if successfully done, cause every animal on the line to break ropes and halters and go careering it madly over the country; and a herd of loose horses is so unmanageable a thing that it is more even than Indians can do to hold it, if another and equal force of Indians are following to capture it. When the troops attacked Crazy Horse's camp last March they ran off the whole herd of 1,500 horses. Only about fifteen were left to the Indians, yet with these they recaptured nearly every animal on the march back to the fort. When Gen. Sheridan went through Black Kettle's camp, some years ago, he made no attempt to carry off the stock, but drew out the troops in line and shot every horse in the herd—nearly two thousand of them. The Indians were rendered helpless, for the dismounted savage, unless it be an Apache, is as much disabled as if he had lost a limb. To guard against a possible stampede was the one thing necessary on the march up here, and any one looking at the camp or while a halt was made on the road would have seen the statuesque figures of the videttes stationed on the more prominent points of the bluffs near about. North from this place, when the whole column of re-enforcements moves out, it will be with the utmost caution, for there is no moment when the Indians may not come down upon us.

The Terrible Cholera.

The terrible epidemic of cholera commits fearful ravages on the teeming, poorly fed and badly housed populations of the East, whose general neglect of sanitary precautions and unfavorable condition of life render them partially susceptible to its attacks. The Bombay *Gazette* records the fearful destruction wrought by this dreaded visitant among the inhabitants of the little village of Golwood, situated midway between Bombay and Surat. The locality was looked upon as remarkably healthful, and many of the officials of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India railway resided there. The population of the village was only about two hundred. Suddenly the cholera made its appearance, and fifty seven of the population fell victims to the destroyer the first day. Twenty-three of the remainder died on the day following, and twenty more on the next day. The few survivors fled to the adjacent hills, overcome by terror, leaving the dead unburied in the streets. There was no doctor on hand, and the terrified natives resorted to Mr. H. B. Wharton, a prominent railway official, who did what he could by distributing a small supply of medicine he happened to have, but it was speedily exhausted, and he could do nothing further to stay the progress of the plague. The attacks were very virulent, some of the natives dying within half an hour from the first seizure. The place is now depopulated, and the handful of survivors in danger of perishing from starvation.

Some interesting experiments have lately been made in Cork harbor with the Denayrouze submarine lamp. While at the bottom of the harbor a diver lighted the lamp and read from a newspaper an account of an examination of the prow of the Iron Duke, which was distinctly heard at the surface by means of a speaking tube.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

A number of Cheyenne Indians, who were in Sitting Bull's camp, have returned to their agency, and report the main body of Indians in front of Gen. Crook .... Two boat men named Simon Cranthamel and John Messer were found dead at the Usher limekilns, near Easton, Pa. It is supposed that they were suffocated by inhaling sulphur gas from the kilns. ..It is rumored that Abdul Hamid Effendi has been proclaimed regent of the Ottoman empire, the sultan having abdicated ..... Ex-Queen Isabella and her entire suite has gone to Spain. The object of her mission is said to be the completion of a marriage between King Alfonso and the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier .. The Cuban insurgents made a raid on the town of Santa Clara, and succeeded in killing some of the stores before being driven off by Spanish troops .. The coal barons have advanced the price slightly .. Dederick's hay press factory, at Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

The great yacht race for the Brenton reef challenge cup was one of the most interesting ever sailed, being from Sandy Hook to Brenton reef and back—three hundred miles. It was contested by the Idler, Wanderer, Tidal Wave, America and Countess of Dufferin. The America being the famous vessel which won the Queen's cup in 1851 and the present holder of the same, while the Countess of Dufferin was built in Canada the past year for the especial purpose of winning back the trophy to British hands. The Idler was the first to reach the goal, having been about thirty-two hours on the course closely pressed by the Wanderer, with whom she had divided the lead on the first half. The Wanderer came in second, with the Tidal Wave, Countess and America following a few hours after—having met with mishaps which had delayed them. The Swedish town of Soderhamn, on the gulf of Bothnia, was totally destroyed by fire, and much distress prevails among the inhabitants. .....A well made counterfeit of the new silver dime may be detected by its tin-like ring and sharp jungle .. Eight hundred and ten Mormon immigrants have landed at New York within the past two months. . A prize fight occurred on Toronto between Steve Taylor, of Jersey City, and Charles McDonald, a Canadian, in which Taylor defeated his adversary after a short but bloody fight. The contest grew out of a dispute over a glove exhibition in one of the halls of the city.... Cubans threw a railway freight train from the track at Lizbocas, and sacked it of clothing, boots, shoes, etc. A Spanish officer and seven guards were killed by the car they were in being overturned. The Cubans recently captured a convoy with $60,000 in gold .. Intelligence from China states that a famine is threatened in the provinces of Chili, Shantung, Honan and Nankin, in consequence of a prolonged drought. The crops have been destroyed over eight hundred square miles of country inhabited by seventy millions of people. There has been a disastrous inundation at Foochow and in the surrounding country. There was great loss of life, some five thousand dead bodies having been found near Foochow alone .. Mowry Lapham's mills, at Millbury, Mass., were utterly destroyed by fire, together with an adjacent boarding house and barn. Loss, $140,000, insurance, $60,000 .. The Prescott mill, at Athol, Mass., occupied by Thomas Pratt for the house furnishing business, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $120,000 ..

A judge at Salt Lake City has given a decision reducing the alimony claimed by Brigham Young's wife, from $500 to $100 per month and provides that in default of such payment, executions shall be levied against Brigham's property .. Raphael Williams, a colored man, brutally outraged a white woman named Davis, at Camden Point, Me., and was arrested the next day and lodged in jail at Platte City. That night one hundred and twenty armed men took him from the jailer and hung him. The woman lies at the point of death .. The bishop of Meath, Ireland, Samuel Butcher, D.D., committed suicide with a razor, while delirious from sickness .. Capt. Armstrong, of the brig Echo, on his arrival in New York, reported that in latitude forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, he saw a schooner, apparently coal-laden, go down bow first, carrying all hands with her .. Secretary Morrill states that there is a cash balance of $17,378,-202.15 in excess of all obligations.

The Senate declared Mr Belknap not guilty by a vote of forty-five in the affirmative to twenty-five in the negative. The vote on the first article, which charged Mr. Belknap promising Mr. Marsh to appoint him post-trader at Fort Sill, and subsequently at the request of Mr. Marsh appointing John S. Evans to the position, and receiving from Mr Marsh $1,500 therefor, on the second of November, 1870, stood Guilty—Messrs. *Bayard*, Booth, Cameron (Pa.), *Cockrell*, *Cooper*, *Davis*, Dawes, *Dennis*, Edmunds, *Gordon*, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, *Kelly*, *Kernan*, *Key*, *McCreery*, *McDonald*, *Merrimon*, Mitchell, Morrill, *Norwood*, Oglesby, *Randolph*, *Ransom*, Robertson, Sargent, *Saulsbury*, Sherman, *Sizemore*, Thurman, Wadleigh, *Wallace*, *Whyte* and *Withers*—35. Not guilty—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bontwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, *Eaton*, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright—25. Democrats in italics. The vote on the other four articles being identically the same. All the Senators voting "not guilty," with the exception of Wright and Spencer, did so with an explanation that they did not consider the Senate had the right to impeach a private citizen, as they considered Mr Belknap to be, after the President had accepted his resignation.

A flat boat containing sixteen persons of a party of excursionists near Hallsdale, Mich., suddenly sunk, and G. H. Taylor, Mrs Thurman and child, Mrs Hosmer, May Cunningham and her sister Libbie, Alice Hayes, May Keely and Randall Blackman were drowned. All were from Cold Water. .A hotel, store and several buildings were destroyed by fire in the village of Crescent, Saratoga county, N. Y. While Barnum's circus was proceeding through Halifax, the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia locked the doors and went to see the procession. While they were absent, a stranger, under some pretense, gained admission to the basement from a servant, and making his way to the counting-room, carried off $17,600. About the same time the office of the provincial treasurer was forcibly entered (the clerks having deserted it) and $1,000 and some valuable papers were stolen..... A tornado passed over Rochester township, Cass county, Mo., destroying several residences and other buildings, and seriously injuring the growing crops. Two persons were killed. ....The English House of Commons has refused to pass a bill giving amnesty to Fenian prisoners ...During July the public debt was reduced $1,133,033.

While walking on an excursion boat on the Hudson, a couple fell overboard, and Mrs. Thomas Plasner (colored), was drowned. Her partner was rescued ..... The Greenbarch railroad council has offered to Samuel B. Cary, of Ohio, the candidacy for Vice-President on the greenback ticket, headed by Peter Cooper. Godlove S. Orth has withdrawn his name as a Republican candidate for the gubernatorial honor of Indiana, in consequence of dissension in the party..... Chris Porter, a colored man, at Spring Hill, Ark., outraged a white girl. The next day Porter was arrested, and when near Hope was met by a crowd of men who took and hanged him to a tree..... The Gh ian tribe in Morocco, Africa, having refused to furnish their quota of troops, the emperor devastated their country and sold the women and children into slavery.... The Indians have been burning and running off government stores on the way to Fort Fetterman, and much trouble on the roads in that vicinity is anticipated ..Lain trotted against time in Buffalo, making 2.18½, 2.16¾ and 2.17½ ..... The coroner's jury in the Hamburg (S. C.) case found seven persons guilty of murder.

The Republicans of Michigan have nominated C. M. Crosswell for governor. Suit is begun against the Kansas Pacific railroad for $10,751,234 for using fraudulent vouchers. .....Thomas Conyngham, a prominent business man of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has forged papers to the amount of nearly $260,000. .... Gen. Sherman favors Sheridan's request for 1,500 new cavalry men, and gives the House his reasons for so doing .. The Buffalo open-to-all race, purse of $4,000, was won by Goldsmith Maid in 2 16, 2 15¼, 2.15. Fullerton took second money, Bodine third, Lue Be Goldduct fourth, Smuggler being distanced .. A judge of the supreme court of Connecticut has peremptorily ordered the trains on the New Haven and Northampton railway to stop at Plantsville, failing which the directors will be imprisoned .. Thirteen buildings, comprising the main portion of the business part of Brainard, Minn., were destroyed by fire .... Going to family trouble, John Klingmoyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., cut his wife's throat and then took his own life in the same manner. They left thirteen children.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. A. Elizabeth Custer, wife of the Brevet Major-General George A. Custer, and to Maria Custer and Emanuel H Custer, mother and father of the deceased. Placed on the calendar. The amendments reduce the pension to the widow of General Custer from $50 to $30 per month, and also strikes out the name of Custer's father, so as to grant pensions to his widow and mother only.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making appropriation, to defray the expenses of the joint select committee to inquire into Chinese immigration. Passed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to another conference.

After discussion the motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen that the Senate insist on the amendments and agree to another conference was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the completion of the Washington monument were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the Senate agreeing to the amendments made in committee of the whole.

The first two amendments, increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, N. Y., from $75,000 to $100,000, and the appropriation for removing obstructions in the East river and Hell Gate, N. Y., from $200,000 to $350,000, were agreed to.

Mr Christiancy (Dem.), of Michigan, moved to recommit the bill to the committee on appropriations, and said he was satisfied that the bill, as a whole, appropriated too much money, and would not receive public approbation.

Mr Edmunds moved to amend the motion to recommit so as to instruct the committee to report the bill so amended as to reduce the aggregate amount appropriated to $5,000,000. The amendment was accepted, and the motion of Mr Christiancy agreed to without a division.

The House resolution to prohibit the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was taken up and Mr Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, said the man who would sell ammunition to the Indians in the present state of Indian affairs was no better than a murderer, and authority should be given to hang such person to the nearest telegraph pole, or shoot him immediately by drumhead court martial. The resolution was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting the copy of a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan recommending an increase in the companies of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh regiments of cavalry to one hundred men each, as was done in the case of companies serving on the Rio Grande, and recommending an appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expenses of such increase. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill to authorize the increase and making the necessary appropriation therefor.

Mr. Logan submitted an amendment making the appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expenses of increasing the companies as recommended, and dividing it into various sums for re-mounting, clothing, transportation, horses, etc. Agreed to. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported both the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar. The bill appropriates in the aggregate $5,000,000, the exact amount to which the committee was instructed to reduce it.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and, in explanation thereof, said that the bill as agreed upon in conference appropriated $62,075 less than the bill of last year. As the bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives it appropriated $259,231, to which amount the Senate added $43,610. The conference committee had reduced the bill to the extent of $18,776. The report was agreed to.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas was taken up. Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect until the tribes of Indians affected by it shall file their assent thereto with the secretary of the interior. Agreed to. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: Striking out the House bill appropriations of $18,000 for the harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y.; $6,000 for the harbor at Olcott, $5,000 for the harbor at Pultneyville, and $5,000 for the harbor at Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.; $10,000 for the harbor at Pentwater, Mich.; and $10,000 for the harbor at White River, Mich., increasing the amount for the harbor of Buffalo from $75,000 to $85,000, and the amount for removing obstructions at Hell Gate, New York harbor, from $200,000 to $250,000; reducing the amount for the harbor of Toledo, Ohio, from $75,000 to $60,000 for the harbor at Sandusky City from $30,000 to $25,000, and for the breakwater at Cleveland from $75,000 to $50,000.

Mr Jones (Rep.), of Nevada, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported back the joint resolution submitted by Mr. West, allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to carry the mails in their new iron steamships, with several amendments, which were agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 11. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Cockrell, Conkling, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones (Fla.), Logan, McCreary, Morrill and Wadleigh.

HOUSE.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian Appropriation bill becomes a law, and to authorize their purchase in open market without advertisement. Passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, pointing out some of the defects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in making inadequate provision for some branches of the public service and none at all for others of the mints, the civil service, lighthouses etc., the revenue cutter service and public buildings, and among the latter being the public buildings and grounds for the expenses of portion of the government for the expenses of the District of Columbia, the judgments of the court of claims, the examination of the Confederate records, etc. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but, in signing it, he deemed it his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in the public service. The communication was referred to the appropriation committee.

Mr. Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had failed to agree. After discussion the report was adopted, and a new committee appointed.

The Victims of the Sioux Massacre.

A Chicago *Tribune* reporter met William S. Bergin, a scout from Fort Fetterman, who is the bearer of dispatches from General Crook to Lieutenant General Phil. Sheridan. Mr. Bergin has but one arm, having lost the other in the army during the war. He has been on the plains since 1869. He had been at the scene of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn. They buried the soldiers on the battleground, and 270 of them were deposited in one huge trench. The bodies were shockingly mutilated. Some of the men had their feet cut off. The arms and ears of others were severed, and upon a number the most horrible mutilation was performed.

The reporter asked: "Was General Custer's body mutilated?"

"No, sir," he replied, "I saw the body myself and helped handle it. He was shot through the head [pointing to his forehead] right through here—the middle of his forehead. He was also shot through the heart. But the bullet must have glanced in a sort of zig-zag direction; he had no other wounds."

"Were his clothes gone?"

"No; he had his clothes on. Close beside him on the battlefield we found Tom Custer's body. He wasn't mutilated either. His clothes were all right. Near them we found Mr. Kellogg, of Bismarck, the correspondent. His body had all the clothes on and was in no way mutilated. I did not see where he was shot, but think, like the others, through the head and heart. All the officers' and Mr. Kellogg's body were buried in the Fort Lincoln cemetery, so that they can be removed by friends at any time."

"Were they all killed by rifleshot wounds, or were some of them caused by arrows?"

"The Indians used arrows sometimes, but the wounds were caused by solid rifle balls this time."

A Vagabond with a History.

We are asked to believe that one of the vagabonds who lives in the various station houses of Indianapolis is a man of very remarkable character. If his story is a true one, he is greatly to be pitied. The son of a wealthy manufacturer of Sheffield, in England, he was educated as an English gentleman's son is educated—so runs the tale. He quarreled with his family when he reached his majority. A wife had been selected for him, whom he refused to marry. He came to America, and began to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Drifting westward, at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a private soldier serving in the Tenth Ohio regiment of infantry, and the close of the conflict left him penniless, sick and blind. It is said, moreover, that his friends in England have discovered his whereabouts, and have from time to time sent him money, which has invariably been returned, as he preferred the charity of strangers to gifts from his relatives. He is now in the hospital for the poor in Indianapolis. The greater part of the English estates will descend to him, if he lives, upon the death of his mother, his father having died years ago. The property is valued at one million dollars. This is the story, and it has so greatly interested some prominent citizens of Indianapolis that they have recently written to Sheffield, to inform the family there of the exact condition, physical and social, of their representative in the United States. It must be remembered, however, in reading this story, that a man with great expectations succeeds better, even as a mere vagabond, than a man with none.

The Painless Death.

Professor Tyndall, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, speaks thus of the painless death by electricity: Franklin was twice struck senseless by the shock. He afterward sent the discharge of two large jars through six robust men; they fell to the ground and got up again without knowing what had happened; they neither heard nor felt the discharge. Priestly, who made valuable contributions to electricity, received the discharge of two jars, but did not find it painful. This experience agrees with mine. In the theater of the Royal Institution, and in the presence of an audience, I once received the discharge of a battery of fifteen Leyden jars. Unlike Franklin's six men, I did not fall, but like them I felt nothing. I was simply extinguished for a sensible interval. This may be regarded as a experimental proof that people killed by lightning suffer no pain.

The measured velocity of electricity is many thousand times greater than the measured velocity of sensation in the nerves. Hence the electrical concussion reached the center of life, without any possible announcement by the eye or ear or sense of feeling. There is abundant evidence that death by a rifle ball traversing the brain is for the same reason entirely without consciousness or pain. But a rifle ball is a tortoise compared with the electrical flash.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as their are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

The right man never gets in the wrong place.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results are glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.
LAWRENCE, Marion Co., Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb. 4, 1875.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 16.

Gentlemen—It is with feelings of gratitude that I place before you a simple statement of my sufferings and cure from the use of the Peruvian Syrup. I am forty years of age, and my occupation is that of a map engraver. About fifteen years ago I was attacked with what I suppose was a disease of the spine. I could not walk erect, owing to a great weakness which I experienced at the small of my back. My digestion became impaired, and by degrees my whole system became deranged. I suffered in this way for seven years, and then placed myself in the hands of eminent physicians. They treated me with mercury and many other strong remedies, but I grow worse instead of be ter.

In the spring of 1867, there appeared upon my back and side two large abscesses, and at that time I was also suffering from a very bad fistula; my whole system became utterly prostrated, when I was advised to try the Peruvian Syrup. I commenced using it, and at once experienced great relief. I have taken three bottles of it, and every trace of my former complaints have left me. My system has regained its strength, my appetite has returned, and I feel myself completely renewed in age and vigor. In a word, my health is now perfect, and I can truly say that I was never able to do more work, and with greater ease to myself, than at this time.

Yours respectfully, JAMES P. COX.

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health giving in their operation.

At this season of the year cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhea, etc., are quite common, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash, can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying anti-scorbutic comes in daily contact.

Gray heads daily grow black or brown. Cures—Hill's Hair Dye.

MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicated herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home with at taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	12	@	13¾
Common to Choice	9	@	09
Milch Cows	40	@	$1 00
Veal—Live	08½	@	08¾
Dressed	11½	@	12
Sheep	06½	@	06¾
Lambs	12	@	12½
Hogs—Middlings	5 75	@	6 75
Flour—Fancy Western	5 35	@	6 65
State Extra	1 15	@	1 15
Wheat—Red Western	99	@	1 05
No. 2 Spring	88	@	1 —
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—State	93	@	1 25
Barley Malt	38	@	41
Oats—Mixed Western	53½	@	55½
Corn—Mixed Western	80	@	90
Hay, per cwt	75	@	90
Straw, per cwt	45	@	80
Hops—'75—10 @17	04	@	06
Pork—Mess	19 00	@	19 25
Lard	11¼	@	11¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	15 00	@	17 00
No. 2, new	8 50	@	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	15	@	20
Petroleum—Crude	9¾	@	10¾
Refined	—	@	17½
Wool—California Fleece	14	@	21
Texas	14	@	28
Australian	—	@	—
Butter—State	27	@	30
Western Dairy	23	@	27
Western Yellow	18	@	21
Western Ordinary	12	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	08	@	09¾
State Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	03	@	09
Rice—State	19	@	20

BUFFALO.

Flour	$ 25	@	$10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 18	@	1 18
Corn—Mixed	50	@	50½
Oats	34	@	36
Rye	73	@	73
Barley	—	@	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06¾	@	08
Sheep	04	@	06
Hogs—Dressed	09¾	@	10
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 12½	@	6 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 14	@	1 16
Rye	80	@	82
Corn—Yellow	59	@	60
Mixed	51	@	54
Oats—Mixed	34	@	36
Petroleum—Crude	11¾	@	11¾
Refined	—	@	17½

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	$ 00	@	$ 7 75
Sheep	1 50	@	5 50
Lambs	6 00	@	6 75

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Write G. C. at Once. COLLINS & CO., 2 Clinton Place, N. Y.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SHTENBURY, Cleveland, O.

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male & female Send 2 stamps for circulars. E M Rodius, Indianap's, Ind.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Mf'd by G. J. CAPEWELL & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

Prosperity, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M